

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1797.

[Vol. V.—No. 606]

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water Streets) A VARIETY OF WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale. The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Valuable Lands, AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun county, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wednesday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

All the real and personal

estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky land,) consisting of two tracts of Land, fix valuable Acres, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distant, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will do doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will show it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid;—for all sums under the above ready money will be required.

personal

estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky land,) consisting of two tracts of Land, fix valuable Acres, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distant, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will do doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will show it when required.

N.B. The sale will continue from day to day, till all is sold.

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of sale, that they may be discharged.

GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Coats Ridgway;

At his Store in Fairfax street, nearly opposite Messrs. Patton & Batcher's, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season—which I will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour, Wheat, Indian Corn, Flax seed, &c. For which, a generous market price will be given; or approved Notes, at the usual Credit.

I have also Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will store it on the customary terms.

COATS RIDGWAY.

Feb. 15.

AND FOR SALE BY

BRYAN HAMPSON,

A quantity of

Sun Raisins in kegs and

boxes—(of shelled Almonds—green Grapes

in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga

Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in hhd's. and

barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general

assortment in the Wet Good and Crop

Line.

February 11.

118 M.

PROPOSALS.

By William Cobbett, Book-Seller, of Philadelphia.

For publishing a Newspaper, to be entitled,

PORCUPINE'S GAZETTE,

AND

Daily Advertiser.

METHINKS I hear the reader exclaim: "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many; but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner, that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The Gazettes in this country have done us more real injury, than all it open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the predations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, and left her no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it, such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of intolerance to another, till at last their minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of treaties, by virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports; and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told, that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they do read them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their nature, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left, is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done to, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their lying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired.

The only method of opposition, then is to meet them on their own ground; to let foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons; and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the impudence of others has at last got the better of all difficulties in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task.

CONDITIONS.

I. PORCUPINE'S GAZETTE shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

II. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

III. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month.

IV. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the first number of the gazette shall appear on, or before, the 1st of March next.

Subscriptions are received at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public and all persons who wish to send them or any kind of produce to this place, that their warehouses are, in order to receive the same, and that they will pay the greatest attention to the receiving and delivery of all goods entrusted to their care, and hold themselves liable for any accident that may befall the articles which are in their warehouses, except that of fire. But they do not, nor ever did hold themselves accountable for the safe delivery of the goods in Alexandria or George-town, but they will send every endeavor to send the produce by such persons as they suppose safe, and who will take good care of what may be put into their care, and will produce the boatmen and wagoner's receipts, but will not hold themselves liable for any claims that may arise in case of accident while the articles sent are in the possession of the boatmen or wagoners.

And we wish to observe to the merchants of Alexandria and George-Town, that such of them as receive flour or any kind of produce from this place, will be liable to us for the storage, or any other necessary charge which may arise on the goods sent, as we have already experienced the difficulty of settling the storage with the owners of the flour, as numbers of persons send produce, and we never have an opportunity of seeing them.

WM. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

JOSEPH GILPIN.

March 11.

NEW STORE.

John Davies,

At his wholesale and retail store, next door to Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's, Prince Street, Alexandria, has now for sale in great variety, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, London Porter in casks or bottles, Rum, Brandy, and Wine, American Gin, Powder in quarter casks, and best treble strong British battle powder in pounds, Shot of all sizes, patent and common Bar Lead, a large quantity of Ironmongery, coarse and fine Salt looke or in sacks, cotton in bags or by retail, Soap and Candles, a variety of fine Cloths, Hat, Shoe, and Plate Brushes, with a variety of other articles, all of which he is now selling on the most moderate terms for the accommodation of the public in general, and the inhabitants of Alexandria in particular.

1000 gall. Rye Whiskey,

AND

300 gall. American Gin,

In tierces and quarter casks, for sale by

MACLEOD & YEATMAN.

February 11.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMU-

EL STANSBURY having entered

into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stansbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Ware, Caskets, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil

Spanish Brown do. do.

Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; Patent yellow

vermillion; verdigrise; chalk; whitening and

putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 win-

dow glass; powder and shot; copal and

common varnish; spirits of turpentine; bit-

umens; vermilion; aqua fortis; quick silver;

logwood and galls; white soap; milled and

diss'd candles; flints; brushes; corks;

&c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of DRY GOODS wholesale, consisting of cloths, cassimers, molins, hollery, modes, nankeens, &c. &c.

CLOVER SEED for sale.

July 14

WE have Stores conveniently fitted to

receive Flour, and will store it on

the customary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESON.

February 4.

Jackson & Dunnington,

HAVE just received and for sale, at

their Store in King Street,

A Small Assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of

Copper and Iron Tea Kettles, Gridirons,

Chaffing Dishes, Box Coffee Mills, Pad

Locks, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels,

Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Shoe and

Hearth Brushes, best steel plate Hand Saws,

Carpenter's Rules, Powder and Shot, Gun

Worms, Shovels and Tongs, &c. 10d. 12d.

and 20d. Nails, &c. &c.

November 22.

THE subscribers have imported in the

last vessels from London, and Liver-

pool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms,

by the piece or package, to particular men.

WM. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 3.

ent.

To be Rented.

A Two Story Brick House

on the north side of King Street, next door

to Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr.

David Davox's.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

January 26.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods

remaining on hand at the Store under

the direction of the subscribers, opposite to

M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at

prices reduced below the very moderate

price at which they have heretofore been sold.

The proprietors being desirous of closing the

sales speedily, will accommodate retailers with

a credit.

WM. HICKMAN.

January 7.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax Street,

in fee simple, lying north, and ad-

joining to Bryan Hampton's, now occupied

by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front,

and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2

story frame, with a back building of brick,

with a cellar under the whole. There is also

a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf Street,

30 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a

10 feet alley on which is erected a back

frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now

resides. This lot is subject to a ground ren

of four pounds per annum. For terms ap-

ply to

JOHN JANNEY.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground situate

on King Street between Water and Union

Streets; 30 feet front and running back 116

feet to a 20 feet alley. Apply to

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Feb. 6.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land containing 116 a

eres, lying on Cameron Run, distant

about 5 miles from Alexandria. The situa-

tion is on many accounts eligible.—It is re-

markably healthy; a convenient distance from

the great Newgate road, and commands a

pleasing view of the greater part of the val-

ley, through which the Cameron beautifully

winds its course. This tract is well propor-

tioned with respect to timber, upland and

meadow ground, and has on it such improve-

ments as might be easily adapted for immedi-

ate residence. For further particulars apply

to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 4.

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling House in

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

ADDRESS OF MR. ADAMS.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 15, 1797.

On request, the Vice-President of the United States being excused from further attendance in Senate during the Session, addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

If, in the general apprehension of an intention to retire in that most eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the centre of our union for so long a period; the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow-citizens could have generally united; as soon as I read that excellent address which announced the necessity of deliberation in the choice of a President, I should have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, though in less conspicuous and important stations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendship for two and twenty years. But as a number of characters appeared to stand in the general estimation, so nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture, on which the majority would fall; considering the relation in which I stood to the people of America, I thought it most respectful to them, and most conducive to the tranquillity of the public mind to resign myself with others, a silent spectator of the general deliberation and a passive subject of public discussions.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindness to me, and for that steady and affecting confidence, with which those who have most intimately known me, from early life, have on so many great occasions, entrusted to me, the care of their dearest rights; since a majority of their electors, though a very small one, have declared in my favor, and since, in a republican government, the majority though ever so small must of necessity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but just responsibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their service. Their confidence which has been the chief consolation of my life, is too precious and sacred a deposit to be considered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodness ought to inspire that I now retire from my seat in this House and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the last time, your adjournment, before I have presented to every senator present, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, throughout the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government constituted like ours, I have for eight years held the second situation under the constitution of the United States, in perfect & uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other; so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates up-

on the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and difference of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators, have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution, I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism, and independence, which, as they would have done honor to any Senate in any age, afford a consolatory hope (if the Legislatures of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual States, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprise, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire, to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be, uniformly measured by the Constitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the people at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health, and happiness, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity, and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

GENERAL DE LA FAYETTE.

LETTERS FROM AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER.

Olmutz, October 7, 1796.

I am at last relieved, my dear brother, from the painful duties imposed upon me, the duties of a charge so little conformable to the feelings of my heart, and to the noble calling of my profession. From the station of a subaltern gauler, I am now called to go to the field of battle against the invaders of my country. Would to God that I may shed the last drop of my blood in fighting with my fellow-citizens, rather than to be debased again by resuming the ignominious functions I have so long and reluctantly discharged at Olmutz.

When I was first appointed to the guard of the dungeon, where general La Fayette, La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau de Pusy, are confined at Olmutz, I gave you a description of their prison, their suffering, and their persons. I must retrace here again a part of that lamentable picture, and supply what I have omitted.

The state prison of Olmutz was formerly an ancient convent belonging to the Jesuits, now converted into immense barracks. The aspect of the dungeons, vaulted above and below, is towards the south; in front is a very high terrace or rampart. They are on a level with a corridor, which itself is level with a great square court, surrounded by very high buildings,

from which there is no other exit, except through a great archway, the door of which is shut after beating the retreat; and under which there is, day and night, a guard of thirty men, whose chief employment is to prevent any one passing or repassing, without making him undergo the most severe examination. There are also two other corps de guard, within view of the dungeons, which supply centinels ordered to watch, not only the prisoners, but also over the two centinels on the terrace. These two last centinels are to lend an attentive ear to, and give immediate notice of all that passes, and not to answer any question. One of the prisoners servants, having attempted to speak from his window to a fellow sufferer, was confined three months with his window shut, upon bread and water. There are besides three other centinels in the corridor.

Besides many other inconveniences, the situation of the dungeon is rendered more unwholesome by the vicinity of barracks on one side, and the common necessary houses on the other, the damp of which is so great as to cause the walls of the cells, where the prisoners are confined, to be covered with salt-petre. The stagnated waters of the Morawa, close to them, not only breed innumerable swarms of insects and thick vapours, but that branch which passes along the walls, under their windows, being, by its depth, favourable to carrying off the filth, &c. of the city, has become its common sewer; to which circumstances is attributed the reputed insalubrity of the town. Add to this, that the nearest buildings are, one side, the military and on the other, the city hospital.

The outward walls are six feet thick; the partitions between each cell four. Mr. and Madame La Fayette are confined in two of them; their two daughters (who are not suffered to spend more than six or seven hours a day with their parents) occupy a narrow slip, separated from theirs, which contains only a miserable mattress. La Tour Maubourg, and Bureau De Pusy, are shut up in two other separated dungeons. They receive the air by an opening four feet square, which still is obstructed by double iron bars, placed crossways, at some distance from each other, so as to make it impossible to distinguish the prisoners from the outside. The doors are double, both locked; the outward one fastened at top and bottom, besides the lock, by two enormous padlocks.

The chief command of the dungeons belong to the major of the place, under whom is a lieutenant of the garrison; who, when once in his office, cannot be changed, but in case of sickness, or to join the army. Immediately under these is a corporal and a soldier, whose principal employment, is to bring the prisoners their food.

The cells of the dungeons are never opened but once at a time, in the presence of an officer, while the guard are under arms, in battle array, within the corridor, the door of which is shut; a centinel places his firelock across the opening of the door, while another, his drawn sabre in his right hand, holds the door with his left. The door is in this manner opened four times a day; the prisoner takes his repast in presence of the officer and the provost, who never forget to examine if the double bars of the window, the doors, and every thing is safe. After the last meal of the prisoners, at nine o'clock, the lamps are extinguished, and they have been deprived of the under boxes allowed them at their arrival in case of sudden sickness.

Their food is rendered disgusting by the dirty manner in which it is prepared by the common cook of the barracks; they are only allowed a pewter spoon; knives and forks not being permitted. At first their drink was bro't to them in bottles and they drank out of a glass; but at present by a refinement of precaution, they are only allowed wooden or earthen vessels to drink out of; which afterwards are

placed on the windows of the corridor where they are exposed to dust, insects, &c. serving the soldiers besides for whatever purpose they choose.

Having been strip before of their watches, razors, plates, and every little article of convenience and cleanliness, they were still deprived of pen, ink, paper, even of the letters from their friends and families, and it was signified to them, that they were to be sequestered from the whole world—that they would not hear any more of each other—that they were to forget even their own names, to remember only the particular number of their cells.

The most strict examination was made of their books, and every thing published since 1789, without exception, proscribed. Among books of an anterior date, the commandant having cast his eyes on the first page of an history of Greece, and finding the words liberty and republic, immediately condemned it. The imperial minister went still further—he ordered the novel of the Liaisons Dangereuses and the observations on the history of France, by Mably, to be taken from them.

The three prisoners are, dressed in rags, like beggars, their clothing not having been replaced during more than four years, in which they have been confined in these dungeons. When Madame Fayette and her daughters arrived, it was necessary for the sake of decency, that La Fayette should have some clothing; a waistcoat and pantaloons of coarse serge were therefore granted; cloth he was informed) was too costly for him.

Being unprovided with shoes, one of his daughters contrived to make him a pair of the cloth of an old coat. La Tour Maubourg is dressed in a waistcoat and pantaloons of nankeen, which are quite in tatters, having lasted him the whole time of his confinement.

Such have been, my dear brother, for upwards of four years past, the sufferings of these unfortunate men; and all the horrors of such a captivity have not been able to deter three heroic females, hardly escaped out of the dungeons of Robespierre, from plunging again into the more frightful dungeons of Olmutz, to alleviate the miseries of a father and a husband! In observing the calm fortitude of the three prisoners, it is impossible not to conclude them innocent; or were it otherwise, what crime can be adequate to such punishment!

Much as these lamentable scenes have distressed me, my dear brother, I still feel some comfort in the reflection, that the dishonor of this unparalleled persecution neither falls principally on my country, nor my sovereign, who in words he addressed to Madame La Fayette, "that the liberation of her husband did not depend on himself alone, and that his hands were bound," confirms what I heard many times from the prisoners, "that their most implacable enemies were to be found in the British Cabinet."

FROM THE SHOP OF MESS. COLON AND SPONDEE

POPE.

This Poet universally admired, is a lively instance of the force of manner. A smooth versification, a uniform clink of metre, brilliant metaphors, and a terse style, make us forget the obviousness of his sentiments and the poverty of his invention. He attacked a certain dramatic writer, James Moore Smyth, for the frequency and boldness of his plagiarisms. It was Cataline impeaching Cethegus of treason! Surely one of the English writers has pilfered, plagiarized, and incorporated more from others, than Pope. His "Pastorals" are very languid translations from Virgil. His " Windsor Forest" was written with Chaucer before him. His "Essay on Man" is nothing but Balingbroke's impiety abridged in verse. His "Essay on Criticism" is formed out of the shreds of Aristotle, Quintilian and Horace.

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and if the reader will either look into the poem, or into every sensible letter of Dr. Atkin's on the subject, he will find that the sentiments are not only borrowed, but that many of the Poet's imposing canons are false, frivolous, and seldom, contradictory. His "Rape of the Lock," incomparably the best of his poems, has been extolled for its fanciful machinery. The praise was rashly bestowed. His Sylphs and Gnomes, were all ready made by the wild writer of the Comte de Gabalis. Pope would have stumbled in his walk up Parnassus, had he not leaned upon the staff of Dryden. It was "like a weaver's beam," and supported the feeble imitator. In short, Pope was a kind of poetical mason he could build a regular wall and arrange rough materials neatly, but he could not, with the spirit of an architect, project a structure novel and magnificent.

ROSSIAN.

Many literary devotees will run to a Bookseller's shop, and exchange two dollars for Scottish Rhapsody, when fifty cents would purchase the poetry of Isaiah, and the rest of the Bible. How many enthusiasts wander through the mists and halls of Fingal, who disdain to contemplate the destruction of Tyre, or bear the burden of Moab.

THIS WORLD'S WARFARE.

Men ought to be on their guard, even in times of the profoundest peace. In the competitions of self interest, artillery is frequently pointed, when no trumpet sounds. Let good natured men believe as they please, but two are bargaining, it is generally like a brace of of fowls, wetting their daggers for each other's annoyance. I advise my son and my friend, as they travel through this world, to draw their cloaks closely round them, and sometimes to look back to see if no filletto be painted.

PUBLIC SALE.

THIS DAY, Will be sold at the Coffee House, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of MELL MORRIS & NICHOLSON'S NOTES, Which have about 14 months to run, on a credit of 60 days, for negotiable notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved laborers. MARSTELLER & SONS, V. M. Feb. 23.

To Let,

THE upper part of the House occupied by us as a Store in King Street, with a good kitchen—a convenient accommodation for a small family. C. POWELL & CO. February 23.

To be Rented;

For one, or a term of years, Two Three Story Brick Houses, corner of King and Pitt Streets: the corner house will be rented either altogether, or the dwelling house, the store and one of the back rooms, and the front cellar will be referred, if a tenant should not want them.—Possession given the 1st of April. The other house is adjoining that last mentioned, and has a good well finished store room in front of King Street, and has a good well finished room, besides kitchen and cellar.—Possession may be had immediately—for further particulars apply to HEPBURN & DUNDAS. February 23.

Wanted,

TWO good quarriers and two ditchers—persons of that description well recommended, may find employment by applying to the subscriber, living near Centaureville, in Loudoun county. RICHARD BLAND LEE. February 23.

A QUANTITY OF Excellent Hair Powder,

For Sale by DEMPEY, HARRIS & CO. February 23.

Alexandria, February 23.

The Ship Parkman, Capt. M. Miller, of this Port, sailed from Falmouth to Rotterdam, between the 6th and 9th of December.

The negotiations at Paris proceed slowly. It may be a proof that all are ardent for the happy consequence of peace, while no power at war has those advantages, which can dictate, and decide upon its terms. The approaches are slow, but it has been observed, there are no small steps in great affairs. In great affairs, says Cardinal de Retz, it is as necessary to make choice of every word, as it is superfluous to do it in affairs of small moment; from the important consequences which may follow. This sentiment applies to the present negotiation. But the present suspense may, as it has often done, separate the greater speed, when the business is fairly entered, and its character determined. If the steps are slow, there are causes to urge them on. The present exhausted state of the nations at war, the length of the time during which the war has continued; the disposition of the people; the extent of the evils arising from the continuance of the war; the disordered state of their finances in such unprecedented expenses, and the uncertain object of the war, the first points having been abandoned, make us believe that in present circumstances, there are deliberate purposes to accomplish a peace.

Of political negotiation we are least to judge, because the immediate Agents, and causes, are out of sight, and events, we could never imagine, determines the fate of the most important measures. We hope that the business will soon begin in good earnest, and that when the difficulty of surmounting the first obstacle is removed, and the critical moment arrives which must determine of the war, that peace will be the first object.

[Salem Gaz.]

The expenditure of the State of New-York, in 1799, amounted to \$214,341.—Of which \$19,700 were for "encouragement of Schools."—\$5,000, loaned, and 2,000, given to the Western Inland Lock Navigation. \$5000, to the New-York hospital. 4,000, to Union College, at Shenectady. 1802, for a Lazaretto. 4566, to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases. 750, to Columbia College. and 400, to the Agricultural Society.—Amounting in the round sum thus gratuitously given and loaned, of more than \$33000 dollars. "These are noble deeds, and worthy States."

Circular letters have been sent by the Duke of Portland, to the Lieutenant Governors of the counties on the coast of England, which contain orders for the removal of live and dead property, to the internal parts of the kingdom, should an invasion take place. That addressed to Suffolk county would lead us to suppose, that it is there they expect the French will attempt a landing.

The following inducements are held out to persons to enter into the Volunteer Corps now raising in England, "Any gentleman providing a horse for the use of the troop, in respect of such horse, will be exempt from the horse tax, or the balloting under the new Cavalry Bill. And persons serving personally will, in consequence of such service, whether they provide a horse or not, be exempted from the hair powder tax, and balloting for the old and new Militia!"

Extract from the Speech of the Governor of Kentucky to both houses of the Legislature of that State, November 9:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I call your attention to the present situa-

tion of our country. If we take a retrospective view of the western parts of the United States immersed in war, and of this State in particular, lately harried by the frequent incursions of a cruel savage foe, spreading terror and distress on all our frontiers; and compare it with its situation at present, when by the directions and exertions of the federal government, as the instrument of a wise and gracious Providence, the blessings of peace are not only in expectation, but in our enjoyment; if we advert to the increase of our population, the rapid extension of our settlements to the extremities of our territory in almost every direction; the flourishing state of our agriculture and improvements, and the establishment in various places of manufactures; if we contemplate the succession of a year of the greatest plenty to a year of the greatest scarcity, and the prospects which are opened to agriculture and commerce by the free navigation of the river Mississippi—an object so long and so earnestly desired by the western people, and now secured to us by the treaty concluded between the United States and the king of Spain; if we take into our view this accumulation of blessings, where is the nation that hath greater reason to be thankful, to be contented and happy?"

COMMUNICATION.

In arbitrary governments, where the gift of almost every office, whether considerable or unimportant, is in the Crown, disappointments, which must necessarily be frequent, lie away in whispers, or expire in silence. Fear is the principle that produces order and submission. Where permission given by such governments to every man inclined to appeal to the public, and disposed to emit his spleen, there would soon be a complete revolution. A despotic government must necessarily engender abuses more enormous and numerous than one where the conduct of public officers may be scrutinized freely. Hence their policy of restraining the Liberty of the Press. This valuable Centinel of Freedom is doubtless one of the firmest barriers against tyranny, and if permitted for a short time in countries where despotism prevails, would speedily operate a change favorable to the general interests; but like most privileges it is subject to abuse. In a limited monarchy, like England, the rage of a disappointed candidate, or an ambitious or needy solicitor for office is vented through the channel of Party Gazettes; and often becomes so irksome to the ministry, that something tangible is held out, and the Patriot becomes silent.

In the United States this is not the case. A President, though participating with the Senate in the power of appointing to offices, cannot gratify every claimant who thinks himself entitled to notice. Disappointment impels him to the side of opposition. There, without enquiring into the motives of preference, he abuses and misrepresents without justice or mercy. No dread of the consequence influence him; for the press is free, as it should be in every free country. No pecuniary donations can be offered—No offices are vacant; he therefore goes on, writing and declaiming till the excess of his rage exhausts his spirits, and at last sets down, not satisfied, but fatigued.

A President of the United States must expect to encounter all this. It is a concomitant inseparable from his post. The most immaculate, and most worthy character in the Union has experienced it, and his successors cannot hope to escape.

FROM KNOXVILLE, JANUARY 30.

We are sorry to inform the public, that disturbances of a very serious nature prevail in the upper Cherokee, occasioned by the murder of three Cherokee Indians, viz. the Red Bird, Will, a lame man, and another whose name we could not learn. These In-

dians were hunting on the lands assigned them by the United States, and were visited by four white men. The Red Bird received them in a most cordial and friendly manner, offered them a share of his provisions and a shelter in his camp till they could build one for themselves, as the whites informed them they were come out for the purpose of hunting; in return for this kindness these barbarians murdered them in cold blood. Upon the receipt of this news in the Nation the Indians burnt the houses of their deceased brethren and flew to arms. Young Watts, swore he would take instant satisfaction, but by the interposition and influence of Capt. Richard Sparks, the commandant of the federal troops in this State, who fortunately happened to be at Tellico when the news arrived, and by the aid of some presents, the Cherokees were for that time pacified, and they declare they will wait patiently and see if the Federal Government will afford them any relief.

In our next we hope to give a more circumstantial account of this transaction, together with the names of the perpetrators, which is likely once more to involve the frontiers in the horrors of an Indian war.—We could not learn the exact time the murder was committed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.
Sloop Peggy, Berry, Norfolk.
Polly, Robinson, do do.
Providence, Arnold, New York.
CLEARED.
Sch'r Betsey, Whittredge, Salem.
Sloop Little Poll, Clark, Baltimore.
Sch'r Trial, Ropes, West-Indies.

NOTICE.

The Members of the Alexandria Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will please to attend a quarterly meeting, to be held on Saturday evening the 24th inst. at Mr. McClean's school-room, at 6 o'clock. N. B. The school bell will ring at the hour. Feb. 22.

James River Coal.

JUST RECEIVED.

A few hundred bushels of the first quality James River Coal, which I will sell on a short credit. COATS RIDGWAY. Feb. 23.

LOST,

On Wednesday the 22d inst. between Alexandria and Coalchester,

A Red Morocco Pocket

BOOK. The contents are as follows:—A Receipt of Mr. George Blackburn, for 130 dollars, three Tickers in the Washington Lottery, No. 2, and Twenty Dollars in Baltimore Bank Notes. Whoever delivers the said Pocket Book, to Mr. James Reid, Slope Cutter, Alexandria, or Mr. Alexander Loder Baltimore, shall receive Ten Dollars for their trouble. Feb. 23.

Lands for Sale.

A TRACT of about 700 acres lying in the district of Columbia, about 3 miles from George Town, and 7 miles from Alexandria, two thirds in wood of a good quality.—Also, another tract of 400 acres, part of which is in the said district, well improved, and one half in woods. Another tract of about 40 acres in the said district all in timber, about 1 mile and a half of the bridge of the Little Falls. Two other small tracts, a small distance from the line of the district, containing about 20 acres each which I will sell—it is well watered, and a considerable quantity of the said land is meadows. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Chestnut hill, near the Fall's Church. GEORGE MINOR, Fairfax County, Feb. 23.

Garden Seeds

Imported from London in the ship Henry, for sale at the subscribers dwelling, near George-Town Ferry, on the Virginia shore. Orders left with Mr. John Stone, at said Ferry, will be duly received and immediately attended to. N. B. A further supply to the following is daily expected.

EARLY maffagen Beans, white Blossom do. kidney do.—Best early peas, golden notspur do. charlton do. large marrow-fat do. dwarf do. do. large sugar do. green runcival do. fickle do.—Early York Cabbage; sugar loaf do. Battersea do. drum head do. Savoy do. red Dutch do.—Early and late cauliflower—purple and white broccoli—red bean—crucifer—broad crests, pepper do.—paley—celery—corn salad—cucumber and melon—carrot, onions, radish—spinage, turnips, summer savory—a few kinds of flower seeds the most esteemed in the English gardens.—Also, a small quantity of Rye Grass at a dollar per bushel, and Lucern at 1/3 per lb.—Apple Trees, Lombardy Poplars, and pride of China.

NICHOLAS HINGSTON.

N. B. The above Seeds may be had of Mr. Clagg, at Mr. Faxon's Shoe Store, February 7.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Talbut dec. will be sold on the 25th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day:

A Tract of Land, lying in Prince George's county, Maryland, about four miles from the Eastern branch, and 2 1/2 miles from Alexandria, being mostly uncleared, and containing 134 acres, binding on the lands of the widow Neal and Capt. Debutts. A particular description of the situation and value of the property is thought unnecessary, those who wish to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale. The sale will be on the land, the purchaser to have twelve months credit, on making the payment of the money secure. Attendance will be given by

ANN TALBUT, Executor,
BENJ. TALBUT, Executor of
John Talbut, deceased.
February 18.

To Let,

For a term of three or more years, **That valuable stand for** business, situate on King Street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.
January 24.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the Stone Quarry on Aquia creek, about Christmas last, a negro fellow named **MANSUR**. He is about 30 years of age, of the middle stature and has a scar on his upper lip, he had on a sailor's dress of white, a waistcoat turned up with blue, grey overalls, and a high crowned hat. At his is a very faithful, arful fellow, it is probable he has obtained a pass from some person, altered his name and dress, and attempts to pass for a free man. If any person secures said slave in any goal in this State, so that I get him again, I will give ten dollars. If taken out of this State and brought home the above reward.

Wm. HOOE.

River George Jan 27.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber a negro fellow named **WILLIAM JACKSON**, he is about 3 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 27 or 28 years of age—had on when he went away a dark boult green coat and waistcoat, a pair of velvet breeches, a pair of spotted worked stockings and thick fox'd shoes with double ramps, he served his time at the cooper's business—he has worked a few months with me at baking. He possibly will endeavor to pass for a free man, as I understand he has got forged papers for that purpose. It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever apprehends him and brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS CRANDELL.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds, and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-Street.

They have also on hand, Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds, and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Tenerife do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Dec. 6.

COGNAC Brandy, in pipes.

Holland's Geneva, }
Liverpool fine }
Lisbon, and } Salt,
Allum }
Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
Wm. Hartshorne & Sons,

FIVE bales of 3 bushel sacks, 6 feet of elegant China, 200 casks of best New-York Stone Lime, 30 barrels of Tar, and a few puncheons of 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

Also on hand, Best Swedish and country made Bar Iron, St. Ubes Salt, James River Coal, 3d and 4d Nails in casks of 25 and 50 thousand each.

A few bushels warranted Clover seed, Cambooses of a good size, And a quantity of Rugs.

December 13.

PHILIP WANTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandise to his Store lately occupied by Jones & Luth, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of **IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, and BRASS WARE**, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also, A few tons of Pot metal well assorted; A quantity of 6's and smaller weights; Soil Leather, Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs; Clover and Timothy seed. Flour, Starch, and other Merchandise, received for sale on commission. N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex: 24th 18 mo.

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at five pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. McRea and Co. adjoining Messrs. Strevs and Lawrafon.

Where he has for sale, Coffee and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d and 4d Nails, fine bottle Licks will'd, 100 barrels Tar.

November 15.

To be Rented,

For a term of years,

The House and Store on Harper's wharf, lately occupied by Robert Henderson, the house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and as a stand for the Wet Good and Grocery business, there is none superior in town. For terms apply to

JAMES CAVAN.

February 7.

Was Found,

IN the Subscriber's stable, a few pieces of **GOODS**, & some other articles supposed to be stolen and secreted there. The owner is requested to come, prove the property, and take them away.

Wm. HARPER.

Feb. 18.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE President and Board of Directors having ordered me to considerably increase the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 servants on liberal terms for one year.

Any person disposed to send 20 hands, may send with their people an overseer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the sole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical assistance, should any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the use of the workers. I will also give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each squad. Application to be made to me personally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.

Engineer to the Potomac Comp.

MATILDA,

Via Alexandria,

December 20.

Ten Pistoles Reward.

RAN AWAY July last a black fellow named **HARRY**, formerly the property of Nicholas Blacklock, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin with his left hand. By deception he obtained in Charles county a petition by the name of Henry Overton, for his freedom. His lawyer had his name erased from said petition, it being made to appear, that he descended from an African family. This fellow has with him the clerk's certificate, and a forged pass with my name signed to it. By the assistance of these papers he has erroneously passed for a free man, and remained at and about Mr. Blacklock's, near Grub-Town, below Marlborough, for some time; thence he moved to Alexandria, and is supposed to be about that town, the Federal City, or Falls of Potomac. He frequently passes through Prince George county and visit the neighbourhood of the wood-yard and Piscataway. Whoever will deliver said slave to me shall receive the above reward.

RAPHEL BOOMAN.

N. B. It is possible the above fellow may have moved to Richard or Thomas Blacklock's, in Montgomery county, New York, Charles county, Maryland; Jan. 40.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, the 28th December, a negro man named **SAM**, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout fellow, with a brazen countenance, a cascket and ship carpenter by trade. Had on when he went away, a black bathing suit, jacket and trousers, the fore finger on each of his hands is much burnt. It is expected that he has got a forged pass. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HUGHES.

January 8.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS for sale at his Warehouse, on Prince Street,

West-India and Conti-

mental Run,
Holland Gin,
Sugar,
Boston Beef,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and } Wine,
Sherry,
Sail Cloth,
Irish Linens,
Crockery Ware,
Pipes,
Men's and Women's Shoes,
Boots and Booties,
Writing, wrapping and bonnet paper,
Soil Leather,
Cheese,
Soap,
Mould and dripped Candles,
Salt,
Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar,
Tanner's Oil,
Timothy and Clover Grass Seed, &c.

February 7.

A YOUNG gentleman wants a place in a mercantile house in this town—he possesses considerable information of business—his terms are very moderate, and he can produce the best recommendation from his former employers.—Apply to the printer.

February 14.

For Sale,

A Merchant, Grist, and Saw Mill, in the county of Loudoun, about ten miles from Leesburg, with about 100 acres of land, one half low ground, cleared, and under a good fence. The other half in woods. The Mill house is built of stone, two stories high, 25 feet long, and 40 wide, one pair of large butt stones, and a pair of short hill stones, for country work. She is well calculated for merchant work, situate on Goose creek, on a never failing stream, about 40 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from the Federal city. There is on the premises a good miller's house, stone house, granary, and stable. The stone house is well finished, a large stone chimney, with three fire places, with a kitchen and cellar under the house, well adapted to the accommodation of a small family, and if not sold will be rented to any person that may apply. There is also on the premises another house, not far from the mill, newly built, with two rooms, a stone chimney with two fire places, which will answer a family that may work the farm. One third part of the money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two yearly payments, to be secured, either by a mortgage on the premises, or personal security. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SIMON TRIPLETT.

December 13.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of **CLIFTON MILLS**, containing 225 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Albany, gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are run—the it in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week. A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, wagoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimneys and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stable, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky:—10,000 acres on the Red River; in the county of Clark; 609 1/2 acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 1,888 acres in Madison county, with 127 or 130 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring and 7,500 acres; within three miles of Bull's fat works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a wagon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Call on in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Junr.

Glifton, Nov. 28.

12wep

Wanted Immediately,

A N Overseer on the shares, on Shannash river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good share will be allowed. Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honestly, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Kohn and Wilmiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25.

3wep

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer

now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.